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November, 1964

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THE MACDONALD LASSIE

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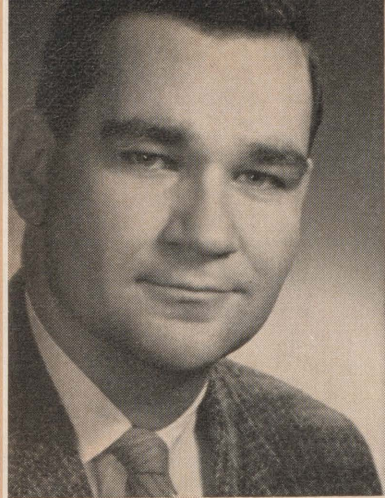
November, 1964

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OUR COVER: The one-room school house, straight out of a sentimental 19th century landscape vs. the modern high school where the young are trained to meet the challenges of automation and technology of modern living. See article on rural education in Quebec, page 5.



INSIDE

THE EDITOR'S COLUMN

SO LITTLE FOR THE MIND

"Keep them uneducated and they'll stay at home. Don't let them taste the sweet smell of money in the cities or they will never come back. We might have the poorest schools in the country but our taxes aren't as high as where they have schools with gymnasiums, chemistry labs, guidance counsellors and all these new fangled ideas. The one-room school was good enough for me so why shouldn't it be good enough for my kids." This is the kind of statement one can hear in rural areas of Quebec — the awful truth about education outside the city of Montreal. It sounds like a new version of that old song, "How are we going to keep them down on the farm?" But the song is now a dirge rather than a bouncy, Manhattan-style jingle.

Inside this issue you will find a probing article on the present state of education in rural Quebec. This article is based on a television program which was presented to mark the centennial of the Provincial Association of Protestant Teachers in October. Anyone who saw the telecast couldn't help but agree that education of our young people outside a radius of forty miles of Montreal is in a sorry mess. It seems so ironical that some of the best schools in Canada are on the Island of Montreal and, within fifty miles of the city center, one can find some of the worst schools in this country.

What about this business of the supervisors of the central school boards being fired or having their jobs abolished? What about the fact that teachers in many schools do not meet the standards of the professions and, in some cases, have not even been able to complete high school? What about the fact that, in some cases, chairmen of school boards have less than a grade IV education? These are all questions that must be asked in light of the rapid changes taking place in education in Quebec right now.

It must be realized that people living in these rural communities, (and farm people form only a small proportion of rural residents) do not have the large salaries that one finds in the more urban areas. There is also the problem of taxes — who is going to pay for the high cost of school education? There is the problem of staff — how are high school teachers of a professional level going to be attracted when they all want to attend university at night in Montreal? Yes, there are problems in rural education — problems that have been emphasized by the growing urbanization of our society, by the "let's not give a darn for the country people" attitude.

But education in Quebec is in the greatest state of change it has ever experienced. With the recent Royal Commission on Education starting the ball rolling, more has happened in a shorter length of time than ever before in the history of this province. In fact, this is one of the few Royal Commissions having its recommendations adopted practically as soon as they are published — rather than gathering the dust in an office drawer. Such is the urgency of change in education in Quebec.

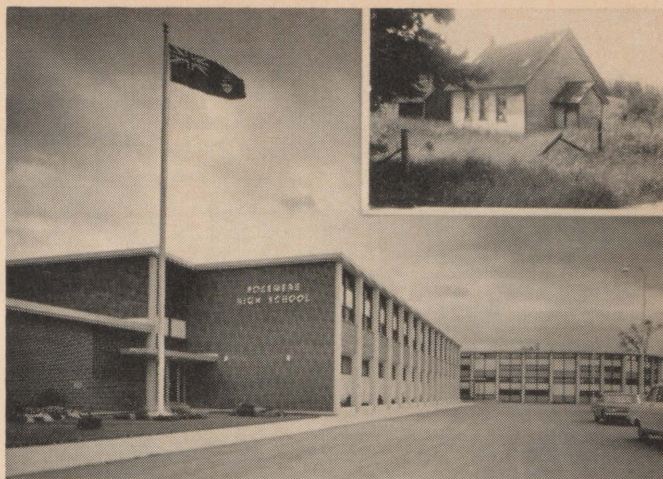
During the past few months, Quebec's Minister of Education, Hon. Paul Gérin-Lajoie, has been on a crusade in many areas of the province selling the idea of regional school boards, planning, cooperation among school boards, and stressing the need for all forms of secondary education. Mr. Gérin-Lajoie is leaving little to chance in his program to provide the best education possible for every young person of school age in Quebec. Some of his ideas are going to hurt the traditional thinking of people in rural areas. But these same people had better be prepared for more major changes in our schools and school systems.

Rural people will have to be ready for regional school boards; they will have to be prepared to have their children ride in school buses for twenty miles morning and night; they will have to change their anti-intellectual attitudes if their children are going to receive this type of education that will prepare them for life in 1980.

Yes, this change of attitude is the best contribution rural people could make toward the new look in education. And the major change has got to be in the atti-

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The author is a well known television writer in Montreal. He was the program organizer for the telecast on education in rural Quebec on which this article is based.



Rural Education —

The View from the Wasteland

by Noel Moore

THERE WAS NO doubt about it — this picture had impact.

There stood the little old schoolhouse in the midst of the green meadows and rolling hills, and there in the door stood the kind school teacher ringing her bell as the bright-faced children trooped by her into the school's single classroom.

It was straight out of a sentimental 19th century landscape — and that's where it belonged — not on a documentary film on rural education in Quebec in 1964.

For we filmed it this fall in the community of Pigeon Hill in the Eastern Townships as the class of 1981 filed through its doors for the first time, and there was little doubt in our minds that for this class George Orwell's bleak and hopeless world was going to come early, if it hadn't already begun.

The words of the official from the local schoolboard rang in our ears — and were recorded on our tapes. "Why should we pay taxes towards a centralized school system when no student ever graduates from high school here?"

"Our taxes are only half of those in the two adjoining school areas," he added proudly.

His statement synthesized the problems of education in rural Quebec today, a problem that grows graver with

each passing day as the rural economy staggers under the impact of automation and technology and the farm population stubbornly clings to traditional techniques and even more traditional attitudes.

This man saw nothing wrong in the one room schoolhouse with the certified teacher who taught five grades at the same time. He had gone to school there, and besides his son was going to grow up to be a farmer too — wasn't he?

To him cows were still cows and not biological conversion units and kids were still kids who only needed enough "book larnin'" to dash off indignant letters to his local Member of Parliament when the local dairy wanted to install a bulk tank unit or the ag. rep. came around talking about DHIA and ROP and similar so-called sinister political organizations.

But to a growing number of educators those kids are our fastest eroding natural resources, and while all school systems in rural Quebec are not as bad as Pigeon Hill's there are enough to cause alarm to anybody who cares about education and about children.

For it is a sad fact that in the rural areas of this province, Protestant education is regressing rather than progressing, except in a few areas such as Brome County where an educated and progressively minded schoolboard is

more interested in keeping educational standards up than in keeping taxes down.

If this seems a sweeping and sensational generalization, consider the facts.

In the thirties the authorities sought to eradicate the old one room schoolhouse and replace them with more modern and up to date schools complete with chemical toilets, lighting and other facilities.

Yet today there are still a number of schoolhouses in use which date from the turn of the century.

By the end of the war, in 1945 an effort was made to provide a high school education for every Protestant child in the province. Centralized boards were formed, so that financial resources could be pooled in order to provide proper facilities. Supervisors were appointed to see that standards were maintained, to form a proper school unit, to enrich the course of studies, attract properly qualified teachers and at the same time battle tax-conscious school board members over each improvement of facilities.

Almost 20 years later this is what we found in a check of these centralized school boards.

• In Argenteuil — Lake of Two Mountains the supervisor was dismissed and the position abolished.

- In Pontiac County the supervisor resigned in frustration and was never replaced.

- In Compton County the supervisor's position was abolished.

- In Stanstead County the position was abolished.

- And in Gaspé, Papineau, Missisquoi, Shefford, Aylmer, Hull and Gatineau counties centralized boards were never formed and no supervisor was ever appointed.

The reasons given by the school boards in these areas were all the same — the taxpayer was not getting his or her money's worth.

The Provincial Association of Protestant Teachers, which celebrated its centennial this fall has sought to rectify this situation, but its members are reluctant to use the ultimate weapon of a boycott or a strike to force school boards to maintain even minimal standards of education.

Its president, Miss Ruth Evans, told me that the children are the only real losers in such a case, as the stigma of such action remains with the board for years and good teachers are reluctant to accept posts with them.

And officials of the Provincial Department of Education say there is no coercive action they can take against the 196 autonomous school boards that administer Protestant education in the province.

The only weapon they really have is to condemn school buildings that fall below minimal health and sanitation standards, but even here they are reluctant to act, and have been defied successfully by small boards.

The provincial authorities and the teachers' association are well aware of the problems which are being accentuated by the continuing slump in the rural economy and the flight from the land of the English Protestant population, and are seeking a solution in increased centralization, but this in turn places the parents of children in a cruel dilemma.

They must agree to allow their children to travel even longer distances to school each day, and in Compton County at the moment some children spend two hours a day travelling to and from school, not to mention the time spent waiting for the bus.

And in many communities the local school is not only a matter of civic pride but also a vital economic necessity. Said Michael Goodin, a member of the Scotstown School Board in Compton County — "we're a depressed area and we're trying to attract industry — but what industry will locate in an area that doesn't have a school."

One solution that is now being con-

sidered is the pooling of resources by Protestant and Catholic boards in small communities, but to date this is still only at the planning stage. Old prejudices die hard in rural areas, but the idea is being welcomed by educators.

"This offers a wonderful opportunity for the English-speaking community to participate fully in the life of the province," said Lloyd MacKeen, supervisor of Brome County Central Schoolboard. "If we don't seize it then we better educate our children for an exodus."

Similar sentiments were echoed by officials of the PAPT and the Department of Education, and there are signs that even the most militant Francophobes are willing at least to consider the proposal.

For there is no easy or pat solution to the problems that plague education in rural Quebec, and one can even sympathize with the most reactionary local board member, who sees taxes rising inexorably despite the most desperate efforts to plug the leak.

The rural parents, just as much as the rural children, must be educated to an awareness of the realities of life in mid-twentieth century Quebec. There are three factors that must be considered if the situation is to improve.

Consistently good schools are found in communities that know the value of good education.

Communities that have consistently good schools have consistently elected able citizens to their boards of education. The boards make policies and the supervisor of schools carries them out in his capacity of chief executive officer. Where there is trouble it is because board members have sought to share in the administration of the schools.

Communities that have good school systems have consistently provided able executive and administrative leadership for their schools. A principal's appointment to office should depend primarily on his ability to improve teaching and learning. He should delegate his housekeeping and bookkeeping rather than his responsibility for teaching and learning.

The above factors apply in the school systems that extend to a radius of twenty-five miles from Montreal, where almost 80% of the province's Protestant students attend school, and they also apply in Brome County, which could serve as a model for rural education throughout the province.

They unfortunately do not apply in most of the other areas of the province outside the cities, and these are the areas from which the country's leaders traditionally come.

In Brome County, where an able administrator is backed by a sympathetic and enlightened board, an ef-

fort is being made to provide a marketable skill to the students who are not going on to college. A full time guidance counsellor prepares a complete profile of the students' aptitudes, personality traits and orientation, and from this guides his or her thinking into suitable career categories.

Considerable time and effort are also spent on teacher education, through summer refresher courses and close association with colleges and universities. The danger of academic stagnation and closed shop inbreeding is thus obviated.

The rural population of Brome County has felt the impact of the farm depression as much as any other community in the province, yet it is trying and is determined that when the agricultural revolution has run its course and settled into a new pattern, a community able and willing to exploit it will be there.

They could have a blueprint for the future there — or at least the only one we could find outside the cities in the Protestant communities of Quebec.

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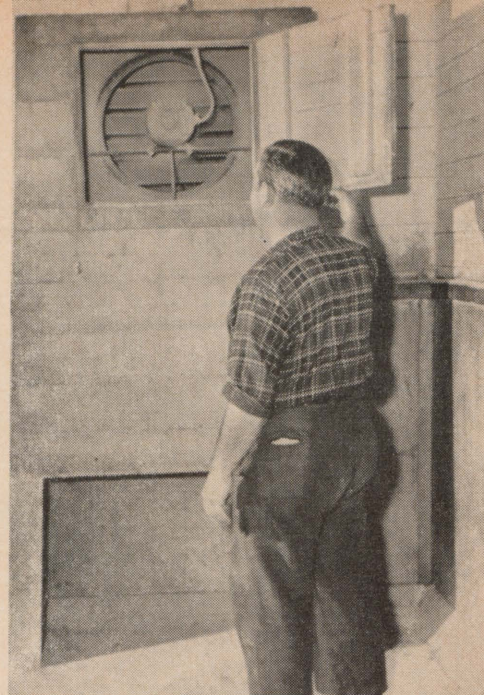
tude that rural children do not need to be educated — that those who are being educated have as good schools, as good teachers, and as good environments for learning as in the city. Such is just simply, not the case in most rural communities. The sooner rural people realize this, the better, because in the not too distant future they will not only hear of regional school boards, but they will hear that the province has been divided into a certain number of regions each with its regional school; and school boards will act in more of an advising capacity than as a ruling power. School taxes might be collected on a provincial basis, and then allotted so that rural schools will have the same standards as urban schools. Watch, too, for a definite salary scale on a provincial basis where teachers in Shawville will get the same or higher salary as teachers in Westmount. Watch, too, for regional schools with English and French students — Catholics and Protestants joining together in the same school activities.

Yes, change is everywhere, particularly in the field of education. And rural people have got to be determined to get the best possible education for their young people. This can only happen at this point with some major changes. Rural people have got to be prepared for these changes. If they are not, then they might as well be like Rip Van Winkle who climbed up the mountain, closed his eyes, and slept for twenty years.

Mark Waldron

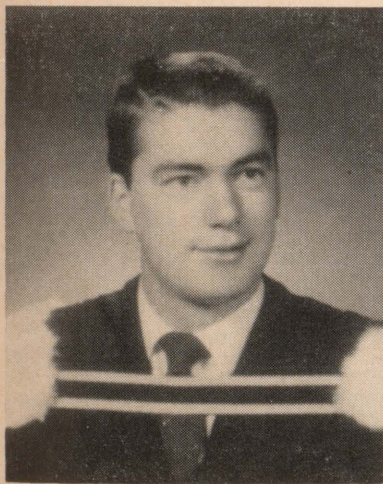


Here is an example of well constructed air intakes. We recommend an area of 60 square inches per inlet and they should include a chimney on the outside of the wall as shown above.



Electric fans should be selected on the basis of the amount of air they will move measured in cubic feet per minute and not on the basis of their diameter.

HOW TO VENTILATE YOUR BARN FOR WINTER



by Louis A. Bernard

Louis A. Bernard is Rural Representative, Quebec-Hydro, The Shawinigan Water and Power Company, Valleyfield, Que.

BARN VENTILATION is somewhat like good government, it may cost much less to have it than to be without it. Clean fresh air in the dairy stable during the winter months is as important in the management of your herd as balanced rations, good bloodlines or quality roughage. The cost of not having ventilation in the dairy stable shows up in the form of barn repair bills, veterinary bills and decreased milk production. The weight of air inhaled by a mature cow in one day is greater than the combined weight of feed and water she consumes. The purity of this air is accordingly of great importance. If due to lack of ventilation the cow must breathe the same air over and over, the oxygen content of the air is diluted and the carbon dioxide content rises. This of course affects milk production.

Ventilation can be defined as the continuous, *controlled* removal of stale air, moisture and odors and replacing them with fresh air distributed so as to avoid drafts while maintaining a comfortable temperature.

Insulation

One of the very first requirements for any ventilation system to give good results is to have adequate insulation in the walls and ceiling. Since hay or straw is kept over the stable ceiling most of the winter, generally, this represents no problem. As for the walls sufficient insulation to give a resistance of ten or more is highly recommended. This means two inches of mineral wool or the equivalent. Protect insulation from stable moisture with a vapor barrier placed on the warm (inside) surface.

Polyethylene is effective, economical and easy to apply. There is a variety of other vapor barrier materials on the market. Storm windows should also be used to save as much heat as possible.

Ideal conditions

A temperature of 50°F. to 60°F. and humidity below 70% represent the ideal environmental conditions for cows. Therefore, a fan system which can create these conditions under varying weather conditions without creating drafts is the answer to your ventilating problem. The two basic parts of a ventilating

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If All The Farmers Quit

THE PERCENTAGE of Canadians currently engaged in agriculture persistently decreases and will soon be below ten per cent of the working population, if it isn't there already. If you remove the bulk-production, highly mechanized, single crop agriculture of, say, Saskatchewan, the country's general farmers have virtually become a subsistence-level earning group. Exceptions to this statement obviously can be found, but there is no debating the fact that the old-time family farm, on which son ultimately took over from father, is disappearing, if only because the land has lost its attraction for young Canadians.

The fact also remains that the country's urban dwellers depend for their daily sustenance on the comparatively small group of people who are still content to till the soil — or, if not content, have no other means of livelihood to which they can turn. What would happen to the cities, then, if all the country's farmers quit? I don't believe you can answer this rhetorical question with the glib assumption that we would turn to the United States and be fed, at a price, by a benevolent Uncle. The old chap with the spade beard, Sam, has the same problem, excepting (like us) in his great mid-western bread basket. The problem, in short, is general. It is a pitchfork with two prongs; the decline in farm income *vis à vis* the rise in the cost of the things the farmer must buy, and the obvious attraction of city lights to the farmers' sons and daughters.

Farm income, per capita, in the Province of Quebec, has sunk to about \$1,900 a year. In Saskatchewan, where the production of grain is an industry rather than a way of life, it has hit a figure of around \$7,000. The Quebec farmer also insists that he is being eaten alive by his municipal taxes. Proof abounds that his claim is right and just. Beyond this, it can also be said with justification that altogether too little of the revenue accruing from the food the city dweller eats reaches the man

who raised it. The big divy ends up with the variety of people who handle food between the field and the grocer's shelves, plus the costs of transporting it to the places where the consumer will eat it. Nevertheless the farmer remains the citizen who has the city slicker by the jugular, if he wants to squeeze. One of these days that is precisely what he may do. What then?

OUT WEST, where the grain-grower is as highly organized as the type-setters or the railway non-ops, things have been so arranged for him, thanks to the pressure he has been able to put on politicians through tight and co-ordinated organization, that he can't lose. The government puts a floor under his feet, below which he cannot sink. It takes his unsold wheat off his hands and pays him for it. When manna comes down upon him, as in the huge sales we have made to China, Russia and other needy countries, a benevolent state assumes all the credit risks and pays off the farmer in cash.

True, subsidies of one kind and another exist in other agricultural areas. But, with rare exceptions, they have failed to hoist the farmer by the bootstraps. It is also true that in many parts of the country, perhaps especially in Quebec, he has resisted mechanization and the merging of small farms into big farms which, in one way and another, mechanization requires. The Quebec *habitant* has probably been a very stubborn fellow, resisting change and clinging to the old ways of life. But if this is true, don't forget that his clergy, his teachers and a long series of governments successfully convinced him that he formed the hard core of what used to be called "The Good Society." That day is gone. Ways must now be found to make life on the land attractive — or else. I do not profess to have the answers. The purpose here is simply to point up the problem. The experts will have to find the solutions. Quickly.

People were saying, not many years ago, that good roads, television and

radio, milking machines, rural electricity, vehicles to do the work formerly done by horses, and all the other accoutrements of modern farm life would solve the problem by making back-country living more pleasant. You could find a lot of inextricably rooted city slickers, in fact, who envied the man on the land, and some who still do. The fact remains that if you cannot convince the farmer's son that he is a lucky fellow (and I dare you to convince anybody that a cash income of \$1,900 per annum is likely to entice any young Canadian today), he will quit the family acres and head for the nearby, or distant, big town and somebody's assembly line — where, likely as not, he will end up on another kind of subsistence; the dole. Thus, in many cases, he simply changes the nature of his subsistence-living, but with this difference: On the farm he subsists on a pittance earned by back-breaking work; in the city he can subsist by not working. Either way, it makes a doleful picture.

It begins to appear, then, that we have no alternative but a new kind of direct government intervention in agriculture. Farming, here in the east, has to be made as attractive, in terms of income to provide a decent way of life, as it is out on the prairies. Agriculture has to be recognized as an industry as specialized as, say, the production of aluminum. The comparison may not be a good one, but let it stand. Whatever the approach may be, the fact remains that the Good Old Days of the horse and the hired man are no more, as are the times when a man was willing to rise with the sun and be about the tasks of the soil until darkness sent him into the house, physically spent from the toil of the day.

All these, admittedly, are generalities, to which broad exceptions exist. The simple fact remains that unless farming can be made attractive in terms of income and family living conditions, one of these days we shall find ourselves stuck for people to raise our food.

— Leslie Roberts



Mrs. Velma Smith, secretary for the Quebec Department of Agriculture in Knowlton receives a corsage and purse of money from Rudi Dallenbach in recognition of her encouragement to Farm Forum in Brome County.



The guest speaker for the occasion was R. Alex Sim of Strathmere Associates Inc., North Gower, Ontario. (on the left). Sitting at the same table were Mrs. Sim and Mr. Albert Smith, President of the Brome County Farm Forum Association.

Farm Forum Celebrates Twenty-Five Years

MORE THAN 200 farm forum members from many areas of Quebec joined the Sutton Junction Farm Forum on Sept. 26 at Knowlton for a celebration of the first 25 years of Farm Forum in Quebec — in Canada and, yes, in all the world. For it was in Brome County where the first study groups for rural people were started on an organized basis. Later the idea of using radio as a source for discussion groups was adopted in other areas of Canada. And now 25 years later the influence of this experiment in adult education is spreading throughout the world.

Alex Sim, the one most closely associated with the field work involved in organizing the first listening groups, was on hand at the Knowlton meeting as guest speaker. "While Farm Forum has had many shortcomings, I wonder if it has really been given the chance for greatness that we had hoped in the beginning," stated Mr. Sim. "Its greatest contribution," he added, "has been the development of leadership in rural communities in Canada."

An event of this type always leads to reminiscing and this 25th anniversary was no exception. Several of the first participants in Farm Forum told about the problems of getting together in winter months. Other more recent participants looked forward to the new season of Farm Forum beginning on November 2.

The theme for this year's series of topics is "Farmers in Transition": From the opening topic on November 2, entitled "The Price of Life" and examining the question of medical care and costs, to the final topic in March, "New Patterns for the Land", Farm Forum critically and objectively views the new rural society.

Of major interest, on November 9, is "The Sunday Farmers", a look at the effect of part-time farmers on Canada's economy. "Farmers in Transition" on November 16, is a look at automation and its promise in agriculture. "Two Roads to Market", on November 30, examines the conflict between co-ops and marketing boards when the

two handle the same commodity in the same area.

"The Outsiders", on January 4, will document the life of rural youngsters deprived of education and opportunity by income, location and perspective. "The Farmer's Image" on January 11, tries to get behind the stereotyped farmer to see what Canadian people think farmers are like in 1965. "The Split Personality of Farm Organization" on January 18, looks at the policy differences between the Federation of Agriculture and the Farm Union and assesses the likelihood of union.

"Through the winter, these topics, together with centennial plans, freight rates, conflicts between church and community and the problems and prospects of the rural aged, will form the basis for group discussions in Farm Forums across Canada."

If you are interested in forming a Forum, or in taking part as an individual listener, contact Galen Driver, secretary, Quebec Farm Radio Forum, at Macdonald College.

THE FAMILY FARM

PUBLISHED IN THE INTERESTS OF THE FARMERS OF THE PROVINCE

BY THE

QUEBEC DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COLONIZATION

Compiled by T. Pickup of the Information and Research Service,
Quebec Department of Agriculture and Colonization.

This month in the **FAMILY FARM** *Section*

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A needless precaution

More milk per cow

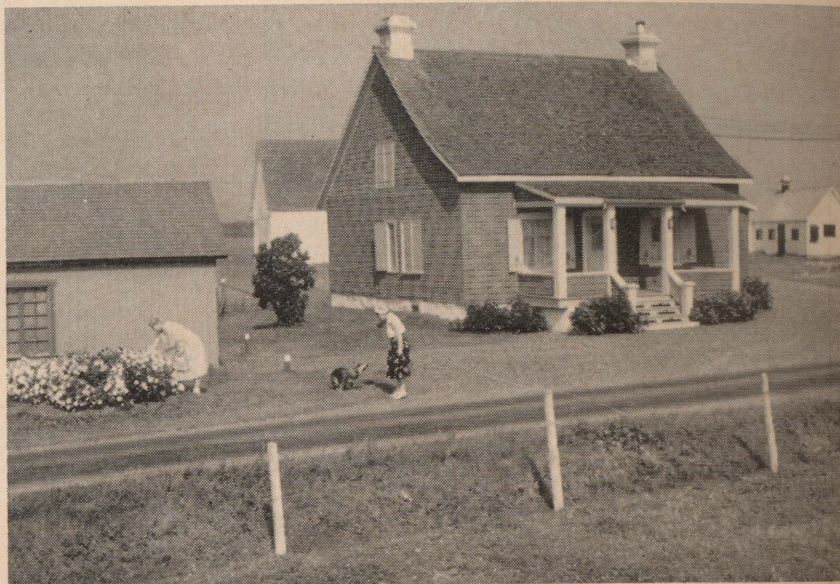
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Strawberry center at l'Assomption

page 13

Good returns from linseed flax

PHOTOGRAPHS BY
OMER BEAUDOIN



The unpretentious but well-kept farm of Mr. Thomas Bachand at Boucherville, Chambly. A herd of 22 dairy cows and the grain and forage from 106 fertile arpents provide a comfortable living for his family.

SOME PROFITABLE FARMS

by N. Parent
Agronome, Head of
Farm Management Division

Many questions are being asked nowadays about the plight of our farmers and especially about the uncertainty of their future. In agriculture, as in any other field of human activity, there is a certain proportion of persons who are not technically nor financially prepared for the profession or trade in which they are engaged. If you were to add up the number of business and industrial failures, you would be surprised at the result, particularly on comparing it with the number of farmers who abandon a viable and potentially paying farm, either by choice or compulsion. A careful study carried out by county agronomes covering the last 20 years of operation among participants in better farming competitions throws a fairly clear light on this matter.

Since 1944, in Quebec, 3,539 farmers have taken part in farm management competitions under well-defined conditions and requirements which have been carefully fulfilled. Of these entrants, 2,868 (81%) are still on their farms, and another 382 (9%) of the farms are now being worked by a son who has taken over from his father. For one reason or another (old age or lack of an heir) 245 (8%) of competitors' farms are now being operated on a full-time basis by new owners. The remaining 44 farms (2%) have disappeared from agriculture as a result of industrial or urban encroachment and have been expropriated, sold for building houses on, or turned into golf links.

These figures show convincingly that well-organized farms are being handed down from generation to generation. It may be objected that the farms in

question are much better than average and probably in a favoured region. But, as a matter of fact, farming competitions are organized in every county of the Province, and the figures cited above refer to farms in all parts of Quebec.

The following statistics are average values for the 878 farms entered for farming competitions in 1962-63: acres of land under the plough, 81.6; capital invested, \$27,884 (\$17,000 in land and buildings, \$5,517 in agricultural implements, and \$5,367 in livestock). Farmers and specialists in farm valuation may tell you that agricultural undertakings on this scale come under the heading of family enterprises rather than large farms.

By farming on this scale, is it possible for a family to make suitable living? The following averages, calculated from figures supplied by the competitors themselves, give some indications: cash receipts per year, \$8,606; value of produce of the farm consumed in a year by the family, \$361; value of annual increase in inventory, \$1,535 making a total of \$10,502 on the credit side. Operating costs and capital expenditures averaged \$6,297, thus leaving a surplus of \$4,205 per farm to take care of interest charges on indebtedness and the expenses of a family already accommodated in a good home provided with modern conveniences.

It would appear that some farmers, at any rate, spend all their lives farming not just for fun but also because they derive certain well-earned comforts and benefits from their labour.

VACCINATION OF POULTRY

Inoculation is a method of protection against certain microbial or virus infections. It consists in impregnating a living (and usually healthy) body with the causative agent of a disease in attenuated form, so as to induce a mild attack. As a result of this comparatively harmless attack, the body is stimulated to produce protective substances which persist in the blood and guard the body against future infections of that kind. The immunizing agents — or vaccines as they are commonly known — vary in composition; hence they must be used with care. Veterinarians recommend that birds be closely examined before being subjected to vaccination, to make sure that the flock is not already infected with some disease, either latent or manifest. It is essential that a bird be in good physical condition to withstand the stress and reaction that follows treatment.

A number of vaccines are available on the market for protection against different infections: those who pro-

pose to make use of them should first consult a veterinarian so as to make sure of choosing a suitable product, the correct dosage, the right way to administer it, and the proper age for treatment. Vaccines are not inert substances, and they may even change and deteriorate if kept under unsuitable conditions. They should therefore be stored in a refrigerated place and used with as little delay as possible, and in any case before the date customarily marked on the container. It is very important to vaccinate all the birds on the farm on the same day. Any unused portion of the vaccine should be destroyed, with the containers, immediately after the inoculation has been carried out, so as to avoid risk of contamination.

Mr. Roger Paiement of the Quebec Department of Agriculture and Colonization points out that poultrymen do not always obtain the protection they expect for their flocks, because in many cases they do not know the right way to administer the vaccine. It would pay them to seek the services of a veterinarian who will use the right amount of a good product and will repeat the injection at the proper time and age. In conclusion, Mr. Paiement remarks that certain vaccines are carried out regularly in large poultry establishments situated in districts where epidemics are common. The protection thereby achieved is inexpensive in comparison with the losses which may be caused by common infections.

A NEEDLESS PRECAUTION

The idea that it is necessary to remove the plants from an invalid's room at night because they poison the air is a mistaken one which has cost hospitals and similar institutions a small fortune.

The belief seems to have arisen from a misinterpretation of a text written in

This page supplied in the interests of the Family Farm by the Quebec Department of Agriculture and Colonization.

1779 by the Dutch physicist and doctor Ingenhousz: it was denied by Senebier in 1788 and shown to be incorrect by Horace de Saussure in 1804. Nevertheless the practice of removing the plants and flowers from sick-rooms at night had already become firmly established.

Plants do breathe and give off carbon dioxide, but human beings give off a much bigger quantity. Thus, a person in a hermetically sealed room would be suffocated as a result of his own respiration thousands of times more quickly than a plant. As the amount of oxygen diminishes, plants respire less and less and can even go for several hours without breathing at all.

At the same time, it should be remembered that many people are allergic to the pollen or the perfume of certain plants. But that is an individual problem which has no connection with the unjustifiable custom we have been discussing, which has persisted since 1779.

MORE MILK PER COW

The average yearly milk production of dairy cows in Quebec was 6,367 pounds in 1963. This is an increase of 1,200 pounds, or 23%, since 1950, at an average rate of 1.8% a year. In terms of total production, this improvement in yield, accompanied by an increase in the number of dairy cattle, has resulted in 1.8 billion extra pounds of milk in 13 years.

A steady trend toward higher yield per cow has been noticeable in Que-

The dairy herd of Mr. Philippe Pepin at Warwick, Arthabaska, has a remarkable yield, averaging 13,500 lbs. of milk per cow in 1957.



This page supplied in the interests of the Family Farm by the Quebec Department of Agriculture and Colonization.

bec during the past thirty years or so, and is very likely to continue. The existence of many dairy herds with a milk yield much above the Provincial average suggests the vast possibilities of improvement open to competent dairy farmers.

The average milk yield of Ontario cows is 7,143 pounds, and the average for the whole of Canada is 6,645 (an increase of 35% since 1950).

The Quebec dairy farmer has every reason to continue striving toward increased milk production, because a minimum yield of 7,000 pounds per cow is one of the conditions of efficiency for the 40,000 farms specializing in dairying in the Province.

STRAWBERRY CENTRE AT L'ASSOMPTION

The Minister of Agriculture and Colonization, Mr. Alcide Courcy, recently opened a regional centre for the reception, grading, and cold-storage of strawberries at L'Assomption, as one of the services of the local Agricultural Cooperative Society.

"In Quebec", said Mr. Courcy, "there is a future for farmers who accept the need for development towards new forms of production. Such progress must not be shirked: the future belongs to those who wish to succeed and know how to take advantage of all factors of

production. If farmers will join together, and consult well-informed agricultural specialists, the Department of Agriculture and Colonization will help them."

There were a number of other speakers: Mr. Robert Dauphin, manager of the cooperative that has just invested \$87,000 in this enterprise, \$40,000 of which was a grant from the Department; Dr. Bruno Landry, head of the Horticultural Production Division at Quebec, who stressed the vast possibilities of the local market; Mr. C. E. Sainte-Marie of the Experimental Farm at L'Assomption, one of the originators of the scheme, who described its operations (a building 140 feet long by 45 wide, where half a million pounds of strawberries were received this summer, 54% of them being sold fresh and 46% used for processing); Mr. F. Morency, regional inspector of the district's agronomes, who emphasized the need for a democratic socialization of agricultural enterprises by cooperative means; and Mr. F. Coiteux, parliamentary representative for the County, who thanked Mr. Courcy, and particularly stressed the cooperative spirit of his fellow-citizens of the Counties of L'Assomption, Berthier, Joliette and Montcalm, and pointed out that a large number of farmers in the region made their living entirely by growing vegetables or tobacco.

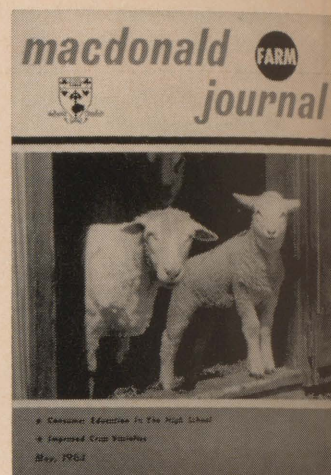
It is predicted that, in a few years, this storage at L'Assomption will be receiving 2½ million pounds of strawberries annually. The crops brought to it by the growers are graded by a representative of the Department of Agriculture, and then sold fresh or for processing. The Cooperative Fédérée is the marketing agency.

Mrs. L. R. Richer and her children picking strawberries at Lac des Ecorces, Labelle.



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Flax from the farm of Mr. Paul Lamy arriving at the Cooperative of Yamachiche, St-Maurice.

Good Returns From LINSEED FLAX

FLAX, GROWN FOR the sake of its seeds from which linseed oil is made rather than for its stems which yield linen, is the basis of an important Quebec industry using over a million bushels of flaxseed a year. Large quantities of linseed oil are used industrially e.g. in the manufacture of paints and varnishes, linoleum, printer's ink, and caulking materials. The remains of the linseed after the oil has been extracted from it is called linseed oilmeal or oil-cake; this is widely used for feeding cattle. In the past, we have had to import linseed from Western Canada at great expense because Quebec has so far grown only a small part (about 2,000 bushels) of her requirements. But it seems that this situation is due for a change: the demand for flax is now so lively that the grower can look forward to a large and steady market.

Preparing the land

Once he has decided to grow flax, the first step a grower should take is to collect a representative sample of soil from the field where the crop is going to be sown and have it analysed. From the results of the analysis it will be possible to find out exactly how much and what kind of fertilizer to apply in the spring. The field should be

ploughed in the fall before the spring in which flax is to be sown.

As soon as it is rid of surplus water in spring, the soil should be well tilled. It should be given three successive harrowings: first with the disks; then with a spring-tooth harrow digging into the soil as deeply as possible (couch grass must be uprooted at all costs); and lastly with the finishing harrow. In this well-tilled land, the seed is sown evenly under a thin layer of soil, safe from the harmful effects of wind. Flax must be sown early because it takes between 100 and 114 days to grow and ripen — depending on variety and region.

Sowing

If notified in time, the local agronomist will have taken steps to obtain detailed information about the sowing of flax and be able to advise the grower. Seed should be of the best quality and be treated against disease. As a rule, flax seed and fertilizer are put into the ground in one operation. The question of what kind and how much fertilizer to apply is settled by the soil analysis. As regards date and depth of seeding, it is recommended that from 35 to 40 pounds of flax seed per acre be sown at a depth of one half to three quarters of an inch.

There are two different ways of sowing flax, yields being about the same with either. The two ways of sowing depend on two different kinds of seeders. The grain drill sows seed in narrow, parallel furrows and covers it in one operation. There are many models of this type, but the one whose mechanism is worked by two clod-breaking rollers seems particularly suitable for sowing flax. Besides permitting even and regular distribution of seed in the ground, the rollers make it possible to sow and pack the soil in one operation: they are ideal for completing the work done by the harrows.

On the other hand, the broadcast seeder also has many advantages; in fact many farmers change their grain drills into broadcast seeders by fixing the delivery tubes so that the seeds fall onto a strip of wood or sheet-metal which scatters them. But such devices pose the problem of covering seeds thrown loosely on the surface of the soil. A roller will do this effectively but involves going over the ground a second time. Some farmers have overcome this difficulty by trailing a heavy plank about two feet behind the seeder. When seeding is finished, steps should be taken, if necessary, to ensure good soil drainage.

Weed control

Unfortunately, when the flax comes up so do the weeds. As soon as the flax is two to three inches high, it is time to spray with weed-killer. There is a wide choice of instruments for this purpose, including the big power sprayer whose chief advantages are wide coverage and narrow wheels. But the real weapon is the herbicide.

This must be carefully chosen because it must be precisely suited to the weeds which are to be destroyed. Whatever type of sprayer is used, the manufacturer's directions for applying the herbicide must be faithfully followed. Hit-or-miss methods and a near-enough-is-good-enough attitude to quantities and calculations may result in the loss of an entire crop.

At present, MCPA amine 80, at the rate of 8 to 16 ounces per acres, or MCPA amine 64, at the rate of 19 to 20 ounces per acre is recommended for the control of ragweed, mustard, bindweed, lamb's-quarters, and lady's thumb. The seeds of lady's thumb are so close in size to those of flax that they cannot be separated from them by the sieves of threshing machines: this is a weed that absolutely must be got rid of, otherwise flax seed will be rendered irretrievably impure. Next comes chicory, classed as an intermediate weed as regards its response to herbicides; it must be treated while quite young.

MCPB sodium 64, at the rate of 50 to 60 ounces per acre, is recommended against thistle and perennial sow-thistle.

Some weeds, such as milkweed and yellow foxtail, are resistant to these herbicides and should be destroyed by summer-fallowing or by a special treatment during the season before the flax is sown. The herbicides mentioned should be mixed with at least 20 gallons of water per acre. If used correctly they will ensure that the percentage of impure seed in the crop will be practically nil. If they are too concentrated they may burn or scorch young flax stems. Spraying against weeds can be carried out in a few days without seriously interfering with other farming operations. Flax is a hardy plant and has the advantage of needing little attention: a few simple precautions will produce excellent results.

Harvesting

When flax stems are bending under the weight of well-filled seed pods (early in September in the Lower St. Lawrence region) it is time for harvesting. The drier the flax, the easier the pods will burst open in the threshing machine. Flax can be cut with a swather or a binder and then be combined or threshed. If it is swathed, care must be

taken to cut it so as to leave stubble about five or six inches tall on which the cut stems will rest high enough above the soil to get well dried. If a threshing machine is to be used, flax can be cut with a binder. The stems are tough, so the binder must be fitted with a smooth-bladed cutter-bar driven by a power shaft from the tractor. This method is as good as the other. Since most farmers already own or can get hold of a binder and threshing machine, flax growing need not involve a big extra investment.

As regards threshing, note that this cannot be done inside the barn because of the risk of fire. Also, some adjustments must be made to the threshing machine before it can be used for flax. The same straw racks are used as for timothy, and the usual sieves must be replaced by timothy sieves. Flax seeds are not the same size as oats and so it is absolutely necessary to make these changes. The flax should be fed into the threshing machine heads first—a less important point but one that helps the machine to do a more efficient job. Threshing machines require more labour than combines but they make it possible to grow flax on hilly land and in small fields where it would be impossible or too expensive to use a combine. In the case of the combine, it is necessary to make sure that the machine is equipped with flax rollers. These may be made of rubber, or rubber and iron. Some combines are fitted with variable regulating mechanisms. In any case, before the machine is put to work, the adjustment of the sieves and the quality of the threshed grain should always be carefully checked.

Flax straw can be used in the manufacture of fine paper and cigarette papers. Some farmers find that the price paid for the straw is high enough to make it worth marketing. If it is, the straw is baled and the bales are stacked in the field and left there until it is time to ship them.

The simplest way to handle the threshed linseed is to load it straight into a truck as it comes from the combine and deliver it to the factory the same day. If this is not possible, the grower can use movable granaries—usually home-made—into which the grain is discharged from the combine. These have the advantage of making it possible to bag grain if and when necessary. It is much easier to store linseed in sacks: results of trials show that it can be kept in perfect condition if it is insulated from the ground and covered only with a polyethylene sheet, either transparent or black, of the kind used in winter construction work. If it is impossible to deliver linseed to the factory as soon as harvested, time can

be taken to clean it or have it cleaned. Cleaning is specially helpful when the harvest season has been wet.

Linseed itself is quite resistant to moisture but the impurities that may remain in it even after it has been threshed are not. The fanning-mill removes any trash that may be left in the grain and then, by means of a current of air, some of the moisture. After linseed has been cleaned, the portion which will be used for seed next season can be treated against disease.

Marketing

Shipping to the factory is straightforward, but it is worth remembering that the linseed will be bought at the price prevailing on the grain exchange. This price will depend on world conditions of supply and demand and also on purity, humidity, and grade. At intervals while the truck is being unloaded at the factory, samples of the linseed are taken and analysed. Treatment of linseed is based on a moisture content of not more than 10.5%. If the moisture meter indicates that the load contains more than this, a deduction in price is made. Such deductions are rarely disastrous: if the threshing equipment is in good condition and correctly adjusted, and if the flax has not been threshed until really dry, the tests will merely confirm quality resulting from work well done.

Growing flax in Quebec

Is it really worth the trouble to grow linseed flax? Flax does pay reasonable returns if it is not grown on too small a scale. If the grower sows seed of good quality, treated against disease, in well-drained, well-tilled soil, there is small risk of crop failure. Flax is not a freakish, unpredictable plant to grow. For some parts of Quebec it is the answer that has been sought for many years. In the Gaspé, for example, the simple beauty of flowering flax now adds to the charm of a long-famous landscape. In that region it seems possible quite happily to combine flax growing and fishing. It has hitherto been rather hard to find a profitable use for the soil of the Gaspé and of a large part of the Lower St. Lawrence. Once abandoned because the people could not earn a living from it alone, the soil is now regaining its importance. Flax now flourishes over the Gaspé like an emblem of victory and an example to other regions with a similar problem.

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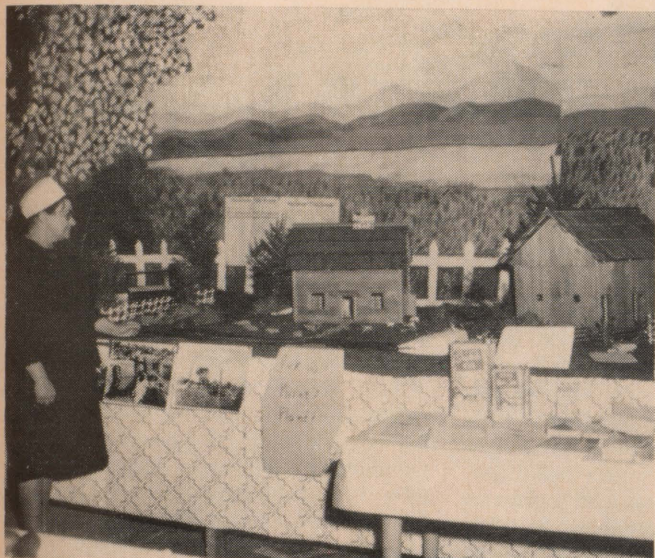


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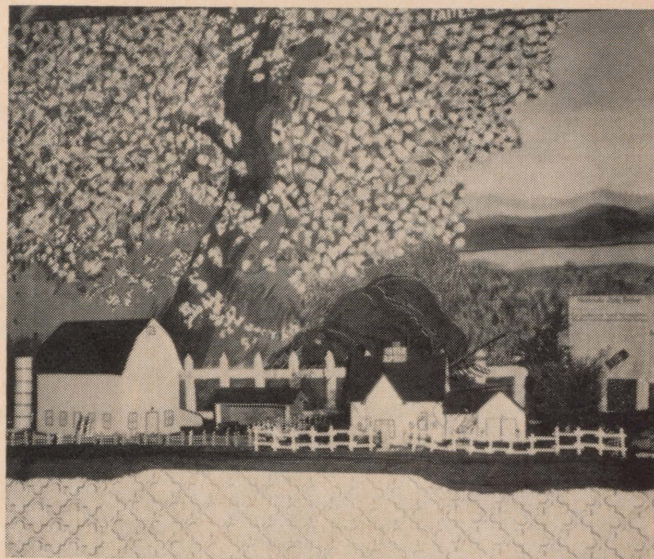
NEWS AND VIEWS OF THE
WOMEN'S INSTITUTES OF QUEBEC



Before and ...



After



Compton County Women's Institute booth at the fair recently held on the Cookshire Fair Grounds. The motto of the W. I. project, "To Make Quebec Lovelier" is dramatically illustrated in the above scenes.

COUNTY PROJECT

RICHMOND County showed an Inter-Branch appliqued "Rose - of - Sharon" quilt at the Richmond County Fair, where to members' delight, it won First Prize.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

Several branches reported consideration of selling subscriptions to Macdonald Farm Journal, under the recent offer.

PLEASE NOTE:

Ranfurly Library has a new address. Send books to English Speaking Union, 2015 Drummond St., Montreal.

CHORAL SINGING PROJECT

Following a suggestion by Mrs. Ossington, who having seen at ACWW conferences how women can be gathered from different points of the compass, and, with one practice together, present beautiful choral singing, Mrs. Henderson and Mrs. Toy have met and selected six well known songs which they would like the members to start practicing for the next convention.

The idea is that, as some will likely come as delegates, a group could rehearse together at the beginning of convention and sing as a group, or as leaders for the convention singsongs. If you have altos, by all means have them practice for part singing. The songs selected are: A smile (tune Auld Lang Syne); My Wild Irish Rose; Thanksgiving Prayer; A Long, Long Trail; God be with you till we meet again; O Dear, What can the Matter be? Put the vocal chords to work right away.

If you do not have the words for these, write the Office.

PEN PALS FOR NEW ZEALAND ANYONE?

Mrs. Ray Tozer, FWIC Convenor of United Nations and International Exchanges has received a letter from New Zealand. The Institutes of New Zealand each year have a display of their work and for 1965 they are setting up exhibits representing different countries belonging to ACWW. Three of the Institutes have chosen Canada, and have written Mrs. Tozer asking to exchange literature, pictures, etc. with Canadian Institutes.

Mrs. Tozer, who is from Alberta,

passed through Quebec on her way to the FWIC Convention in Nova Scotia and fell in love with our scenery, so she has chosen as the three provinces for this two-way exchange Alberta, Nova Scotia and Quebec. Her letter notes that letters on air-mail forms are only 10¢ to New Zealand and reach there within three days, whereas surface mail, by boat, might take four or five weeks. Printed matter goes at a different rate. She suggests that the literature available from the Quebec Tourist Bureau is excellent, and how about a pressed autumn maple leaf in full color?

Mrs. J. W. Westover, Sutton, QWI Convenor of Citizenship, to whom the above letter was written, would like the names of any branches who would like to take part in this exchange with New Zealand. She will then draw the name of one branch. Wonderful friendships are formed in this way between members of different countries, and they often result in visits between the 'letter writers'.

Even if you aren't chosen for this exchange, send in your names anyway. You will probably find a New Zealand member anxious to correspond on her own.

OUR-FAR-AWAY SISTERS

The Institutes of Southern Rhodesia started a magazine two years ago for the members of the Homecraft clubs which they organized among the African women. It was called, at first, "Home and Country — supplement for the Homecraft Clubs". Now it has its own name "Homecraft" as distinct from Home and Country, the Women's Institutes magazine. Homecraft is written partly in Shona and Ndebele (besides English) and contains sample programs, recipes, instructions for sewing garments, knitting, articles and stories on nutrition, sanitation, etc.

These Homecraft Clubs started in 1949, are indeed stars in the crowns of the Southern Rhodesian WI's. Besides organizing the African women into these Clubs, they have instituted leadership courses for them where the members live in 'model' cottages for up to two or three months. They are taught how to run a club, keep accounts, home management, health, hygiene, cooking, etc. The WI's of England and Wales have aided financially in his project of leadership courses.

One Homecraft Club organized a competition for the husbands, "Why I like my wife to belong to a Club". Following is the prize winning letter:

Dear Madam,

I am very pleased to write you this letter. I am a father of five children and I was very much impressed when I saw that my wife fed and kept my children clean. I used to beat her for not cooking good food after my hard day's work, but since she joined the women's club we are very happy in our family. I used to throw away my socks because they had holes but now I do not because my wife sees that all my socks and clothes are mended nicely. All my five children are very healthy because she gives them proper diet and I am saving a lot of money for she bakes her own bread for the family. She knows how to cook scones and other different kinds of soups which I like very much.

I only hope that nothing goes wrong with the women's club which might force them to stop the club for I am very, very much pleased with my wife. I wish to you all the luck in teaching our women the right things to be done in a family.

Dear Madam,

I am glad to tell you that I am now one of the happiest fathers, seeing my wife doing everything such as sewing patches, knitting and sewing dresses for young children.

From the year that she started surely I can see that my wife is being taught something that helps, and it saves money.



by Norma E. Holmes

Dear Min:

John and I went to town Friday night. He had to do some errands and get a haircut and I went to the hairdressers. Now Min, I don't know whether it was that gorgeous full moon and I was 'teched' — and me with two and $\frac{7}{8}$ children — but, anyhow, I told her I wanted my hair with those light colored ends, whatever you call them. On the way home I began to get a few qualms so when John came in after putting the car in and taking a look at the old sow to see if she had made a meal of her pigs, lay on them or otherwise annoyed them, I managed to be sound (?) asleep.

I woke up in the morning feeling someone was staring at me. I was right. My husband was on one elbow staring down at me. "What happened?" he demanded hoarsely, "what's the matter with your hair?"

"Wh-a-a-t?"

"Your hair! Go and look in the mirror!"

I hobbled over to the mirror. "Oh that," says I. "I had it done last night."

"You WHAT? You mean she did it ON PURPOSE?"

At breakfast he was still staring at it. Charlie, the lamb, came to my de-

fense. "Ain't so bad," says he, "I've seen worse."

And Jackie, my son, pipes up, I seen (saw, Jackie), I've saw one of the big girls at school 'with it' — he looks at my hair — 'them.'

John admits there are a lot more redheads and blondes around than when he was a boy, but he hadn't happened to see this style. He looks at me as though he wonders if he married a woman with a screw loose, or just an allround loose woman. I don't know which is worse.

Of course, I shall have it cut off when it grows out, but do you know, I get quite a kick out of it. In fact, when I look in the mirror I feel quite devilish.

We have an old country arrival in the community who has a strong feeling for his rights — the working man's rights that is. He was working on the road and claimed he had the right of way, but a car came along that hadn't heard about it evidently and Ed landed in the ditch with a broken leg. He's going to take somebody to court. I'm not sure whether it's the car or the prime minister.

That's all the news for now,

Eloise

Surely I pray to God for your teaching, and I think she will learn more.

Another African venture they are assisting is the campaign to wipe out illiteracy among adults. Shona — a sort of universal language — is taught by the Laubach method, (Dr. Frank Laubach, working in the Philippines, was the originator of this method of learning to read). Three day courses are given by teachers who travel throughout the country. It spreads through the slogan "Each one teach one". An extract from a report in Home and Country by Daphne Davey, Convenor of Education, illustrates the value of this literacy campaign: "If anyone doubts whether the pupils want to learn, they need only visit a class in session, and

note with great humility the efforts made by grandmothers and younger women, to hold a pencil, and form the first letters. To see the shining eyes filled with the sense of wonder when they manage to read the first sentence in the "Enemies of Health" and to pick out unaided certain words.

"So many families are split up today, when the children move to the cities and towns seeking work, and then fail to keep their parents informed of their movements, not really through disinclination but because of the lack of means of communicating. Now, there is a chance that when they do write, it will be read, not by the village scribe, who is likely to broadcast all the contents but by the intended recipients only."

AUSTIN WOMEN'S INSTITUTE

LIBRARY PROJECT

by Marjorie Mitchell,
Chairman, Library Project

THE GARDEN PARTY held annually by the Austin Women's Institute and the United Church of Austin has become a community institution. Many of the Institute members work for it through the long winter, others save their energies for last minute orgies of baking and collecting 'white elephants'. On Garden Party day the doors of the one-time school house, now owned by the Institute, open before two o'clock, and about midnight the last weary members and their helpers turn homewards, usually with about a thousand dollars in the cash box. This year the box bulged with over \$1,200.

This money, half of which goes to the Institute, has financed many projects through the years. The school house was bought and has been maintained and greatly improved. Another school house in the village of Austin was bought, maintained for several years as a Youth Centre, and then resold to another organization for the same purpose. A bursary of \$50 a year was established to help High School children in Magog. These have been major projects of the Institute in addition to regular assistance in the fields of education, health and general welfare in the district.

Last summer was a time when it seemed necessary to review our activities. The Hall was reasonably well equipped, the bursary was provided for in perpetuity, the Austin school house had passed out of Institute hands. What to do?

One fact influenced our thinking in connection with a new and worth-while project. The rural schools have all been closed, and the Austin children now go by bus to the new and modern High School in Magog. With this in mind, we felt that if our effort was to be made in the field of education or of child health it would in future be centred in the town of Magog.

After much discussion it was agreed that one of Magog's greatest lacks was an English-language library of any kind. Good books were available only to the fortunate few who could af-

ford to buy them and to those High School students who used the school library.

As a beginning it was decided, with the co-operation of the school authorities, to inaugurate a Story Hour to be held in the school library once a week at the time the rural children from the elementary classes wait for the school buses to leave. Mrs. Kenneth Martin of Magog was engaged by the Institute to conduct this story-telling hour. About 100 attractive books, suitable for children between six and eight, were bought and collected, and in November, 1963, the Story Hour was introduced to the primary grades in the school by Mrs. Martin, whose charm and enthusiasm made the success of the project a certainty. By May over 150 books had been lent to these small readers, and not a few of them had become library addicts.

But this was only the beginning of our plan. We then approached the School Board once again and received from them permission to use the school library to set up a small adult library for the summer. Everyone was most co-operative. The school librarian gave us invaluable help and advice, cleared shelves for our use, lent us books for the summer, and encouraged us in every possible way.

At the end of May we sent out a letter which we distributed as widely as possible, describing our library project, asking for books in good condition and money contributions. This letter was followed up with printed cards announcing the opening of a library in the Princess Elizabeth High School on July 2nd. We distributed these cards with trepidation — all we had on hand were a collection of books rented from the McLennan Travelling Libraries and three or four small cartons of donated books, with only three weeks to go.

With blind faith we went on to order library supplies in what seemed to us astronomical quantities, only to find that the cost of these and the printed letters and cards had practically exhausted the grant made by the Institute for the purchase of adult books.

And then the books began to come in; fat books, thin books, serious books, frivolous books — books of all sorts and kinds, but practically all books in good condition.

Members of the Institute and interested Magog friends have worked long hours all summer to catalogue these books. They have pasted pockets, written and typed innumerable cards, moved the books constantly to accommodate more and more and more — for they continue to come in. Together with this not inconsiderable effort we have enrolled about 90 members, more than half of whom are under 16, and have given out over 600 books.

By the end of August we had catalogued well over 1,000 books, every one of which, with the exception of \$75 worth of children's books, have been donated. We have enrolled new members every time the library has been open, — twice a week since July 2nd. We never arrive to open up without finding half a dozen children waiting to change their books, and our adult members are, without exception, enthusiastic about the selection of good books on the shelves.

The generous co-operation we have received in connection with this project has been most heart-warming. It would appear that not only will this library fill a real need in the Magog district, but that it will also have the support of those who are in a position to help make it a real asset to the people of this district.

We now face a move, as the school will not be available to us after the beginning of September. We have just received the good news that the Council of Magog has agreed to give to the Library, quarters in the Old Post Office building which has recently become town property. This should be an ideal situation and we look forward with new confidence to a real Magog Library in the foreseeable future which will have the support and interest of many organizations besides our own Institute.

P.S. The Library is now in the new quarters and open 6 hours per week.

THE MONTH WITH THE W.I.

ARGENTEUIL : ARUNDEL : Mr. Louis Thibodeau, Agronome for Argenteuil, spoke on Farm Organization and Management. Members gave good gardening hints; a social meeting took the form of a bowling outing to St. Jovite, with prizes given. BROWNSBURG heard Mrs. Fillingham and Mr. Wes Younkies speak on the Lachute School for Retarded Children, followed by a question and answer period; film shown of the children in this school at work and at play, illustrating the great progress made in this worthwhile project; roll call responded to by many generous gifts for shut-ins; members delighted with excellent Handicraft showing at Ottawa Exhibition, with 5 prizes won by branch entries. DALESVILLE-LOUISA entertained by Lakefield. FRONTIER entertained their husbands at a casserole supper; honoured guest was Mrs. Stephens, County President; slides of surrounding country shown by Mrs. Stewart Armstrong. JERUSALEM-BETHANY heard interesting talk on the Hershey Chocolate Company, Smith Falls; Mrs. C. Stephens, County President was guest at this branch also, reporting on QWI business and the Dunham Plaque ceremony; prize money donated to Lachute High School; Mrs. E. Kettle received silver tray for most points on her handicraft at Lachute Fair. LAKEFIELD entertained Dalesville-Louisa and MILLE ISLE at Manitou Club, where Mrs. C. Stephens spoke on W I work, and Mrs. G. McGibbon spoke on the Senior Citizens Home, a project of the Women's Institute in Argenteuil; social hour with games and prizes enjoyed by all. MORIN HEIGHTS entertained Arundel; heard talk on Road Safety by local policeman; paper read on immigration; 87 pints of blood given by members of this branch at recent Blood Donor Clinic. PIONEER learned about the work of the McKay Institute from former teacher, Mrs. Lilly; honoured two members for outstanding service; served lunch at 4 H Club Achievement Day. UPPER LACHUTE EAST END heard Mrs. Thomas Bignell speak on Club Organization; progress prizes donated to Lachute High School.

BROME : ABERCORN held open discussion on problems of parents with school age children; named Canadian minerals and where they are mined; donated prizes to Sutton High School; planned Anniversary celebration. AUSTIN held another successful Garden Party, with proceeds going towards their Library project; Library has been moved to new quarters in old Magog Post Office, and winter hours established; Story Hour in the high school to be continued. SOUTH BOLTON member attended A.R.D.A. meeting and reported on same.

CHATEAUGUAY - HUNTINGDON:

AUBREY-RIVERFIELD observed silence for Mrs. J. Ness whose death occurred this summer; catered for 4 H Club Day; held a mystery draw. DEWITTVILLE sponsored a new Arts and Letters Section in the Huntingdon Home and School Fair, with a poetry division, and a contest division with literary and art entries, for junior and senior students; operated "Dew-Drop-Inn" at the Huntingdon Fair, serving homecooked hot dinners at noon, and tea and goodies in afternoon and evening; Mrs. W. Greig of Ormstown Hairdressing Salon, spoke on hairstyling and care. DUNDEE had demonstration of first-aid, bandaging, and artificial respiration by local boy who had attended 4 H Camp; School pins presented Grade 5 pupils who now leave the local school to attend Huntingdon High School — each of the students gave a brief talk on their varied summer activities (camp, hospital, trips, selling berries.) FRANKLIN CENTRE held annual booth at Havelock Fair, selling handicraft and Christmas cards, with proceeds to Institute funds, and toward buying a large coffee maker; held quiz on number of words to be made from "Franklin W.I." — the result 86 words. HEMMINGFORD saw coloured movies taken by Mr. Webb on his trip to Europe, and another group of South America, with a bull fight; roll call named prominent Canadian women; special collection for Pennies for Friendship; assisted at Blood Donor's Clinic. HOWICK continues efforts

toward beautifying town and countryside, with further visits to the Mayor; plans made to beautify local "triangles"; several dead trees cut; French-English committee of women at work; Mrs. J. Scoble spoke on "Canadidum" Lily, Quebec's flower, and conducted flower quiz on provincial emblems; demonstration by Mrs. J. Crawford on Easy-Iced Cake; and on easy method of making and freezing ice-box cookies.

HUNTINGDON : Mrs. E. Fleming of Dundee showed slides of her recent trip to Japan and India; held successful "bring-and-buy" sale. ORMSTOWN heard talk on the W I in the North, and assistance given by Macdonald College Adult Education Department; learned about new Indian School at La Tuque and work being done for Indian children by the Anglican Church and Indian Affairs Branch of Department of Citizenship and Immigration; held successful food sale.

COMPTON : BROOKBURY held turkey supper; CANTERBURY donated groceries to needy family; donated to Adelaide Hoodless Home; sunshine basket given. EAST CLIFTON with members' children and Sunday School pupils attended zoo in Sherbrooke; successful school fair held with many entries; reading on Friendship. SAWYERVILLE discussed UNICEF and will study its work further; visited Dominion Textile mill in Sherbrooke and saw how cotton is made; trip proved so interesting, it was followed by trip to textile mill in Magog to see material bleached, printed and dyed. SCOTSTOWN donated prizes to Cookshire Fair; renewed Federated News; held apron parade and sale.

GASPE : DOUGLASTOWN presented Miss Mabel Gaul with a W I scholarship of \$75 at a special occasion; enjoyed sewing course with Mrs. A. Wells with many fine articles made; work on quilt continues; roll call answered by riddles.

GATINEAU : AYLMER EAST were gratified at the many prizes won by their entries in the Ottawa Exhibition; donated to Cancer Society in memory

of a beloved member Mrs. J. C. Jamieson; donated to barn building project at Brookdale Farm; grandmothers' meeting held. EARDLEY: Mr. F. Robinson, High School teacher, spoke on the Basic Requirements of a Good Teacher, followed by open discussion on education, schools, teachers etc. Cooking sale held. KAZABAZUA held discussion on Publicity. RUPERT took trip to Hershey Chocolate in Smith's Falls, Locke's shoe factory in Perth and Kenwood Woollen Mills and enjoyed the day immensely; calendar contest won by visitor from Texas; for roll call members paid 50¢ and told how they earned it. LAKEVIEW had demonstration of weeds with each member bringing a weed and giving description; vegetable corsage made and presented to agriculture convenor! WAKEFIELD enjoyed talk on What the Women's Institute Stands For by Mrs. Ellard; contest on home-made corsage won by Miss D. Earl.

JACQUES CARTIER: STE ANNE'S saw movie on Flower Arrangement; presented Bursary to student at Macdonald High School; held Pot Luck Supper and gave each member \$1.00 as talent money; toured Morgan Arboretum and enjoyed a picnic day in the woods; branch enjoys its project of serving refreshments at Provincial Convention. (Delegates enjoy it too! MEP)

MEGANTIC: INVERNESS catered a wedding; raised talent money; used proceeds to purchase dishes and glassware for Hall; discussed ways to help at Home for Elderly People.

MISSISQUOI: COWANSVILLE: Mrs. Sanderson, an artist and an expert with flowers, gave very instructive demonstration on Flower Arrangement; members handed in Talent money and described how they earned it; methods were ingenious, amusing and varied; entertained semi-annual. DUNHAM: interesting talk on her visit to Alaska given by Mrs. J. Ellis of Stettler, Alberta; effective methods for controlling children discussed; donated school prizes. FORDYCE saw slides on the Peace Garden, and of Grandmother's Quilt blocks; toured Lowney Chocolate factory in Sherbrooke. STANBRIDGE EAST held meeting in Pigeon Hill Schoolhouse, one of the few remaining one-room schools; Mrs. C. Ricard gave interesting talk on methods of teaching in a rural school; special box for the branch's adopted Greek twins packed and shipped for their Christmas enjoyment.

PONTIAC: QUYON held Grandmothers' Contests, with prizes given; planted two Centennial trees in the Me-

morial Park; STARK'S CORNERS donated proceeds from money cake to local hospital; WYMAN-ELMSIDE heard report on Royal Commission of Inquiry in Education.

QUEBEC: VALCARTIER sponsored School Fair, with good success.

RICHMOND: CLEVELAND: Begonia Bulbs given to members in May, were brought to fall meeting and judged, with prizes going to Mrs. A. Smith and Miss F. Fletcher; Quilt made and shown at Richmond Fair was sold. DENISON MILLS completed their Annual Window Box Contest with many attractive boxes resulting; prizes for best went to Mrs. A. Hebert, Mrs. R. Parizeau, Mrs. D. Rief and Mrs. A. Stevens; contest on jumbled names and cities in Canada; mystery parcel sold. GORE made quilt which was shown at Richmond Fair; catered Ploughing Match Dinner, and donated to the Ploughing Match; welcomed a new member; named a fruit or vegetable in French. MELBOURNE RIDGE operated a Lunch Booth at Richmond Fair with good financial returns; sponsored a school fair which was most successful with many entries and good attendance; papers on perils of car drivers to school children starting back to school, and on Men of History; gift certificates given to two girls going into nursing training; gift certificates to be given to high school graduates who plan to go on to further education; RICHMOND HILL held successful Chicken Pie Supper. SPOONER POND: Tuberous begonias grown for contest judged, and won by Mrs. A. Coddington and Mrs. W. Coles sale of fruit, vegetables, jams' and pickles held.

SHEFFORD: GRANBY HILL brought in aprons for Annual Sale; GRANBY WEST held educational quiz on Canadian Facts; took sight-seeing trip to Montreal; WATERLOO-WARDEN donated school prizes for most progress made; donated and sold cook books.

SHERBROOKE: ASCOT saw coloured slides of Hong Kong and China, shown by a recent visitor there; appliqued quilt made by the branch sold for funds. BELVIDERE observed Grandmother's Day, each one receiving bouquet of flowers; jumbled word contest held. BROMPTON ROAD assisted at Handicraft booth at Sherbrooke Fair; held card party with proceeds to School Fair. LENNOXVILLE heard articles on Care of Carpets, and on Saving Leaves for Compost Pile; quiz on soap names was interesting; donated prizes to School Fair, to Lennoxville

High School students, and to School for Retarded Children. MILBY saw pictures of trip to Vancouver; geranium contest was judged and talk on culture of house plants given.

STANSTEAD: BEEBE visited the Celanese Plant in Coaticook; assisted with Tea Room at County Fair and at School Fair; are sponsoring a child at Beebe Kindergarten; exhibited sewing and knitting at Ayer's Cliff County Fair. HATLEY assisted at sales table and tea-room for County WI at Ayer's Cliff Fair; inspected gardens of children who had been given school fair seeds; members assisted at 48th Annual School Fair at Ayer's Cliff. NORTH HATLEY took trip to the Tribune, and to CKTS Broadcasting stations in Sherbrooke; STANSTEAD NORTH donated articles for County WI booth at School Fair; family supper held.

TWO MOUNTAINS: OKA studied duties of convenors and hints on business procedure.

FROM THE OFFICE CORRESPONDENTS WANTED

Attention Val d'Or, Malartic etc. A request from Alberta: "Our branch would like to correspond with a branch in Quebec—French speaking. Our idea is to write our letter in English, while they replied in French. We would both learn by translating, also exchange ideas about our women's groups. We are anxious to learn more about Quebec and her French Canadians...". Anyone interested, write Mrs. Ray Tozer, Box 141, Red Deer, Alberta. Mrs. Tozer is Alberta provincial and also FWIC Convenor of U.N. & Exchange Programs.



York WI celebrating their 25th anniversary. Above are the four remaining charter members. From the left Mrs. Herbert Palmer, Mrs. Victor Baird, Mrs. Philip Patterson, Mrs. Coleman Patterson.

UNITED NATIONS SEMINAR IN MONTREAL

by Edith R. Westover

AS A MEMBER of the Quebec Women's Institutes I was privileged to attend a bilingual seminar of the United Nations for three days in August. I arrived at the Pensionnat Ste. Marie on Wednesday evening and was welcomed by the Mother Superior and Sister Emile. What a joy to meet Sister Emile, beautiful of face, young and gracious, she radiated goodness and charm and we became friends. I value her friendship.

We had breakfast at the Pensionnat, and two school buses arrived at 8.30 a.m. to take us to the Jean de Bréboeuf College. Gathered here were about 133 of the most capable Grade 10 High School students from Quebec, Ontario and New York. This was the fourth annual week long seminar of the U.N. to be held in Quebec. Ninety-six schools were represented: 37 French speaking schools, 38 English speaking Protestant, 15 English speaking Catholic, two Ontario and two American Schools. Twenty-six of the Quebec Schools were outside the Greater Montreal area, some from as far away as Chibougamau and Sept Isles.

Object of the seminar was "to help students develop a broad concept of Citizenship" through a wider knowledge of the United Nations of world problems and an understanding of Canada's part in World organization. The students are mostly sponsored by community organizations. Four students make up each delegation of the 33 countries represented. They have studied the foreign policy, and general cultural, political and economic situations of the country they represent. The days were spent at lectures, panel and seminar discussions; evening sessions were open to the public. All sessions, speeches and discussions were presented in either English or French according to the preference of the speaker. No translations were allowed. Not being fully bilingual. I missed a great deal during discussion periods.

It was quite a long day — from 6.45 a.m. until 10.15 p.m. — but time passed very quickly and we had many a laugh; one morning the bus was just

about to leave the Pensionnat, when Suzanne, a lively 15-year-old, jumped into my seat, remarking, "I am not going to sit back there with all those Communists." — For six days they really lived the countries they represented.

One evening the youngsters entertained us with a talent show. It was remarkable what they planned. A group of Polish dancers, in native costumes, were colourful and gay; Benny "Beatles" was of course a great hit, and the auditorium rang with yeah, yeah, yeah's; the Chinese delegates entertained us with a delightful little comedy; and we enjoyed piano selections, solos and duets, and of course folk singers.

Another evening a dance was arranged and a group of foreign students studying in Montreal were invited; many came in native costumes; the youngsters did not have much time to dance — they were all too busy talking; the interest and ability of these young people are tremendous.

The resident staff for the seminar included a number of bilingual teachers, who acted as discussion leaders headed by co-directors, Mrs. Wendy Teichmann and Yves Breton. Mrs. Teichmann is a graduate student of McGill in Political Science and Mr. Breton of the University of Montreal in Languages.

There was a very interesting discussion one evening on "African Viewpoint", held by a panel of French and English speaking African students, led by Georges Lumbayi of Léopoldville, the Congo.

On Thursday evening the seminar's keynote speaker was Guillaume de Spoelberch of the United Nations special fund. He spoke on "The Decade of Development". He said the fund, in co-operation with the United Nations family or agencies, "help the developing countries acquire knowledge, skills and institutions essential to a fuller use of their rich human and physical resources." In this decade of development the fund hopes to see by 1970 a situation in which these countries will have achieved an increase rate in their

national income of five per cent per year.

Mr. de Spoelberch said Canada stands sixth in a list of 112 countries contributing to the scheme. He said that to date Canada had given \$15,675,374, and her annual rate was recently boosted to \$4,700,000. He also praised Canada for her share in UNESCO and UNICEF.

On Saturday, August 29th, a Model General Assembly was held in the Chalet on Mount Royal and it looked like the real thing. It was open to the public and was well attended. Flags of the thirty-three countries represented were displayed, and some of the students wore the national costume of the country they represented.

A delegate from Nationalist China stood up to address the general assembly, and the U.S.S.R. walked out. The United Arab Republic did the same to Israel and 15 countries staged a mass walk-out on the South African speaker.

There were points of order, points of privilege and pointed attacks. They amended amendments and lobbied in the lobby.

But when all was said a few things were done. At the end of the day 33 countries had presented their foreign policies, two major resolutions were adopted and 133 students went home from the fourth annual United Nations Seminar.

The resolutions adopted by the assembly concerned the enlargement of the U.N. Security Council, and the Economic and Social President Marcel Massé presided over the assembly; Secretary-general was Peter Marshall. We saw many films on the work of the U.N. — they were very interesting. We read so much about juvenile delinquency these days, I wish some of the people writing about it could have spent a few hours with the youngsters at the U.N. Seminar. I am sure they would write in a different way.

I could go on writing at much greater length about the U.N. Seminar, but realize I must conclude. I would like to thank the Q.W.I. Executive for giving me the privilege of attending the U.N. Seminar.



COLLEGE PAGE

SIXTIETH ANNIVERSARY

The coming year, 1965, will mark the sixtieth year of the founding of Macdonald College. To mark the beginning of this "Diamond" year, the Macdonald Journal will publish a special anniversary edition highlighting the history of the college, news of recent developments and a look at the future of Macdonald College. Separate copies of the Journal may be reserved by contacting the editor. Regular subscribers will receive their copy before the New Year.

PLOWING CHAMPION

Dr. Carl Willis, an agricultural research scientist from Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, and a 1959 graduate of Macdonald College has won second place in the Canadian Plowing Champion Competition. Dr. Willis will represent Canada at the 13th World Plowing Match in Norway in 1965.

Championship plowing must be a Willis family trait since Carl's dad, Stan Willis, represented Canada at this year's world match in Austria. Our congratulations go to the Willis family.

FALL FIELD DAY

The Morgan Arboretum and Woodlot Development Association is planning a Fall Field Day to be held in the Arboretum on Saturday, November 7, 1964. The program includes a demonstration of the latest in fire protection equipment, as well as useful techniques for controlling fires in farm woodlots.

Chain saws, brush cutters and small woodlot equipment will be on display. Farmers and small woodlot owners are invited to attend. Further details are available from Prof. A. R. C. Jones, Department of Woodlot Management, Macdonald College.

FALL CONVOCATION

On October 6th, McGill University conferred five honorary degrees at the Annual Fall Convocation. The recipients were: —

Sir Ronald Gould — General Secretary, National Union of Teachers;

and a distinguished educationalist in Britain, London, England.

Mr. Philip Fisher, C.B.E., D.S.O., D.Sc. — Prominent Montreal Publisher and Honorary President of the Canadian Welfare Council, Montreal, Que.

Mrs. Alexander McMurray — Secretary to four principals of McGill University, Montreal, Que.

Dr. Kenneth Cox — Past Principal, Nova Scotia Agricultural College, Truro, N.S.

Mr. Francis J. Murphy — Division of Laboratories, Department of

Mr. Ivan Volovchenko, Russian Agriculturist, on a recent visit to Macdonald College chats with Dr. H. G. Dion, Vice Principal of McGill University.



Health, Government of Ontario, Toronto, Ont.

Dr. H. G. Dion, Vice-Principal of McGill University, in presenting the honorary degree to Dr. Kenneth Cox, read the following citation:

"For twenty-seven years, Kenneth Cox has been on the staff of the Nova Scotia Agricultural College and for the last seventeen of these, his has been the guiding hand and the far-seeing head which shaped the College's growth and development. His quiet determination, his devotion to the good of his College, and his ability to see beyond the initial difficulty, have made possible the steady evolution of his institution to what it is today — a college of sound academic traditions which serves the Maritimes well.

"Principal Cox is remembered with pleasure and affection by all of his former students everywhere in the Atlantic Provinces, since he has been able to know each one of them personally, — and often their fathers and grandfathers before them. His talent for sympathetic dissection of a problem, combined with plain-speaking, has insured that his students have good reason to regard him as a friend.

"Not the least of his interests has been McGill — beginning with graduate studies at Macdonald, his sympathies

have strengthened the bonds between his College and our own Faculty of Agriculture so that today we have between forty and fifty of his graduates finishing their degrees at Macdonald each year. As a staunch member of the Graduate Society, he has helped to keep McGill's name bright in the Maritimes — not too easy a task in that land of fierce academic loyalties.

"Mr. Chancellor, for his distinguished service to Education, to Agriculture, to his College and to our University, in the name of the Senate of this University, I ask you to confer on him the degree of Doctor of Laws Honoris Causa."

SPACE AT A PREMIUM

The largest registration in years at Macdonald College has meant that classroom and residence space is at a premium this year. A total of 79 students registered in first year agriculture with a total registration in agriculture of 303. In Home Economics there were 78 registered in first year with a total registration of 165 in the four years.

In Education this year, there are 1,044 registered at the Macdonald Campus. Including the 60 diploma-agriculture students and the 120 post-graduates, there are 1,792 students registered at Macdonald College.

While the majority of the students come from the more urban areas of Eastern Canada, it is of interest to note that the number of students from Quebec and especially rural Quebec has increased substantially over the past few years.

Ventilate Your Barn

Continued from page 7

system are the exhaust fan and the inlet system. The fan draws the warm, humid odor-laden air to the outside. The inlet system lets the cool, clean outside air flow in.

Exhaust fans

The capacity of the exhaust fans should be between 70 to 80 cubic feet per minute per 1,000 pound cow or 8 to 10 air changes per hour when calculated on a volume basis. As for the air inlets we recommend one inlet of 60 square inches (5" X 12" or 6" X 10") for every 10 feet of wall on the side opposite to the fans. It is recommended that each fan be wired on a separate circuit and have its own thermostat regulating the inside temperature, and these should be located at about the level of cows' backs and toward the center of the stable. Each fan should also have an outside hood to protect it from prevailing winds and a shutter to prevent back drafting.

When buying fans select them on the basis of the amount of air they will move against 1/8 inch static pressure, not on the basis of their diameter as the capacity in cubic feet per minute of air they will move will vary greatly depending on the manufacturer.

All those factors mentioned previously determine the kind of results you will get from your ventilation system. Remember that when you buy fans, you do not necessarily buy ventilation.

CLASSIFIED

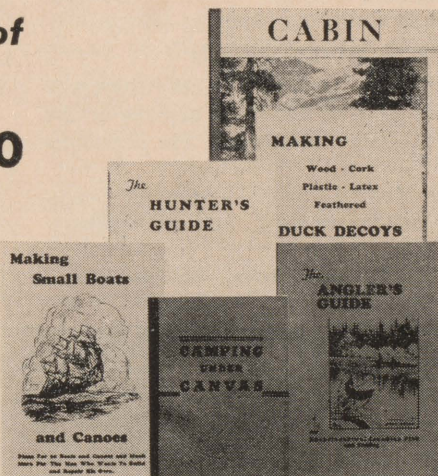
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